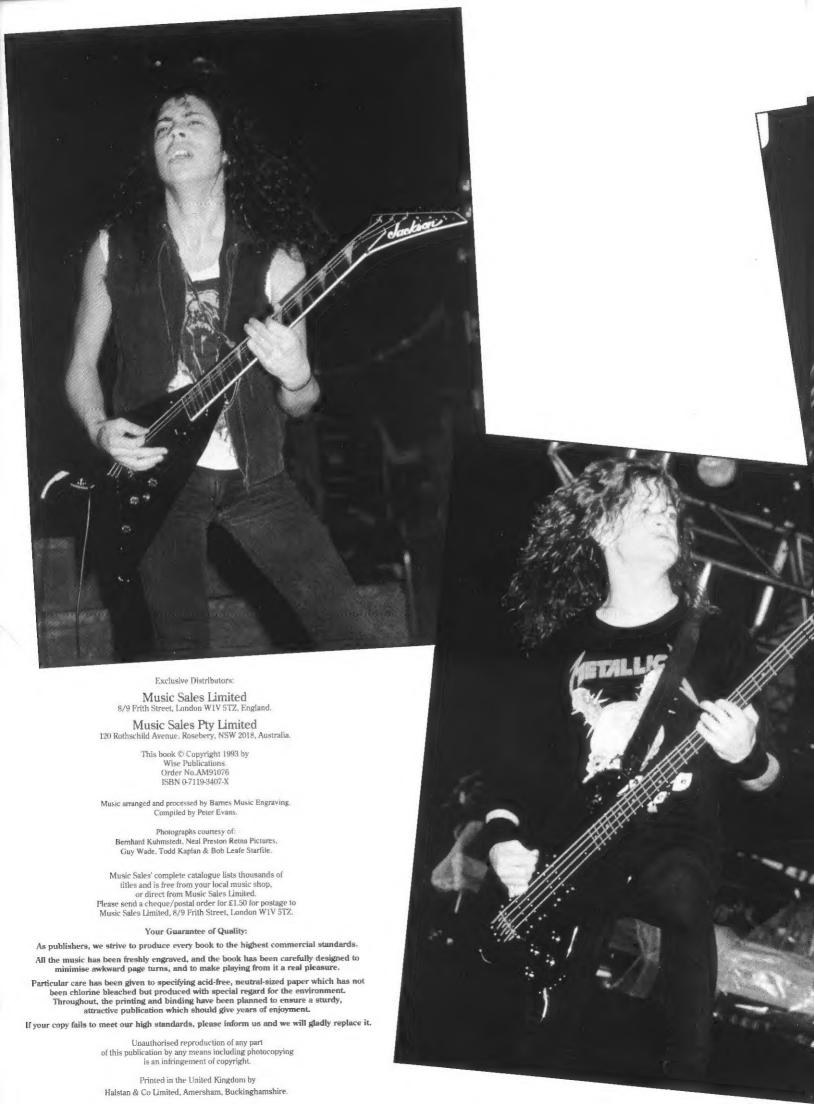
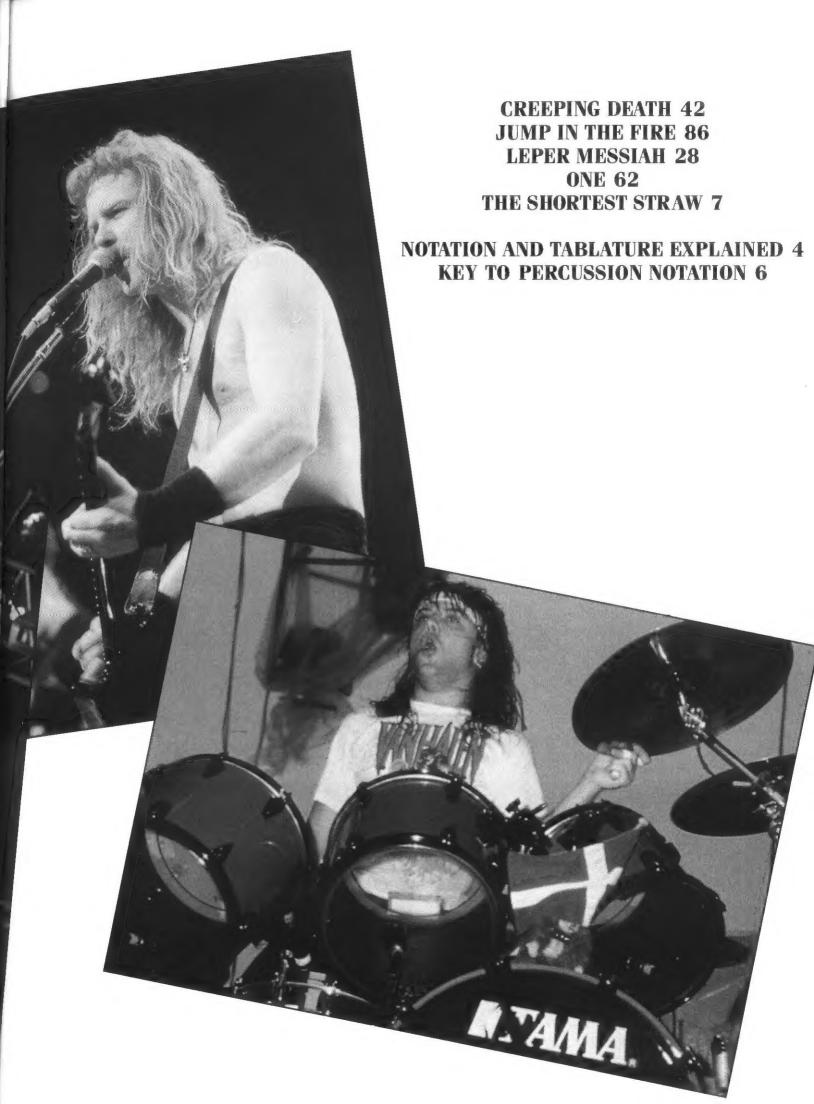
# Metallica Rock Score.







# Notation and Tablature Explained





Bent Notes:

The note fretted is always shown first. Variations in pitch achieved by string bending are enclosed within this symbol [ ] . If you aren't sure how far to bend the string, playing the notes indicated without bending gives a guide to the pitches to aim for. The following examples cover the most common string bending techniques:



#### Example 1:

Play the D, bend up one tone (two half-steps) to E.



#### Example 4:

Pre-bend: fret the D, bend up one tone to E, then pick.



#### Example 2:

Play the D, bend up one tone to E then release bend to sound D. Only the first note is picked.



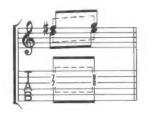
#### Example 5

Play the A and D together, then bend the B-string up one tone to sound B.



Example 3:

Fast bend: Play the D, then bend up one tone to E as quickly as possible.



## Example 6:

Play the D and F# together, then bend the G-string up one tone to E, and the B-string up ½ tone to G.

Additional guitaristic techniques have been notated as follows:



# Tremolo Bar:

Alter pitch using tremolo bar. Where possible, the pitch to aim for is shown.

a) Play the G; use the bar to drop the

pitch to E.

b) Play the open G; use the bar to 'divebomb', i.e. drop the pitch as far as possible.



## Hammer on and Pull off:

Play first note, sound next note by 'hammering on', the next by 'pulling off'. Only the first note is picked.



#### Mutes:

#### a) Right hand mute:

Mute strings by resting the right hand on the strings just above the bridge.

#### b) Left hand mute:

Damp the strings by releasing left hand pressure just after the notes sound.

#### c) Unpitched mute:

Damp the strings with the left hand to produce a percussive sound.



## Glissando:

- a) Play first note, sound next note by sliding up string. Only the first note is picked.
- b) As above, but pick second note.



#### Tapping:

Sound notes indicated by tapping - hammering-on with the picking hand at the indicated fret.



#### Vibrato:

Apply vibrato, by 'shaking' note or with tremolo bar. As vibrato is so much a matter of personal taste and technique, it is indicated only where essential.



#### Natural Harmonics:

Touch the string over the fret marked, and pick to produce a bell-like tone. The small notes show the resultant pitch, where necessary.



#### **Artificial Harmonics:**

Fret the lowest note, touch string over fret indicated by diamond notehead and pick. Small notes show the resultant pitch.



#### Pinch Harmonics:

Fret the note as usual, but 'pinch' or 'squeeze' the string with the picking hand to produce a harmonic overtone. Small notes show the resultant pitch.



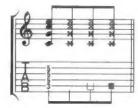
#### Pick Scratch:

Scrape the pick down the strings – this works best on the wound strings.



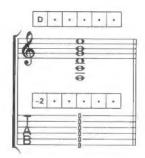
#### Quarter-tones:

A downwards arrow means the written pitch is lowered by a quarter-tone; an upwards arrow raises the written pitch by a quarter-tone.



## Repeated Chords:

To make rhythm guitar parts easier to read the tablature numbers may be omitted when a chord is repeated. The example shows a C major chord played naturally, r/h muted, l/h muted and as an unpitched mute respectively.



Tune the low E (6th) string down one tone (two half-steps) to D.

## Special Tunings:

Non-standard tunings are shown as 'tuning boxes'. Each box represents one guitar string, the leftmost box corresponding to the lowest pitched string. The symbol '•' in a box means the pitch of the corresponding string is not altered. A note within a box means the string must be re-tuned as stated. For tablature readers, numbers appear in the boxes. The numbers represent the number of half-steps the string must be tuned up or down. The tablature relates to an instrument tuned as stated.

# Chord naming:

The following chord naming convention has been used. Note that chord symbols show the overall harmony, sometimes simplified, and are not intended to indicate a suitable accompaniment. Altered 5ths are shown as 'dim5' or 'aug5', whilst alterations to added notes are indicated by '#' or 'b'.

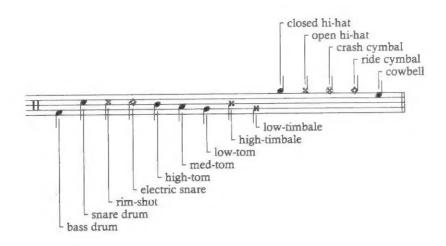


Where there is no appropriate chord symbol, for example when the music consists of a repeated figure (or riff) the tonal base is indicated in parenthesis:

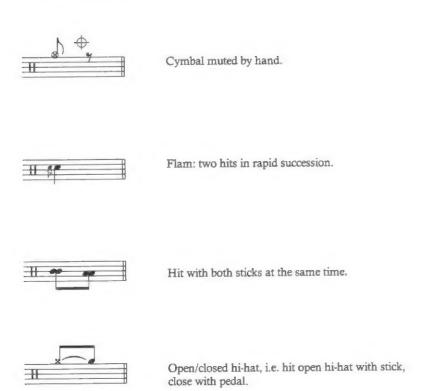


Where it was not possible to transcribe a passage, the symbol ~ appears.

# **Key to Percussion Notation**



# Specific percussion techniques:



# THE SHORTEST STRAW

Words & Music by James Hetfield & Lars Ulrich.











































# LEPER MESSIAH

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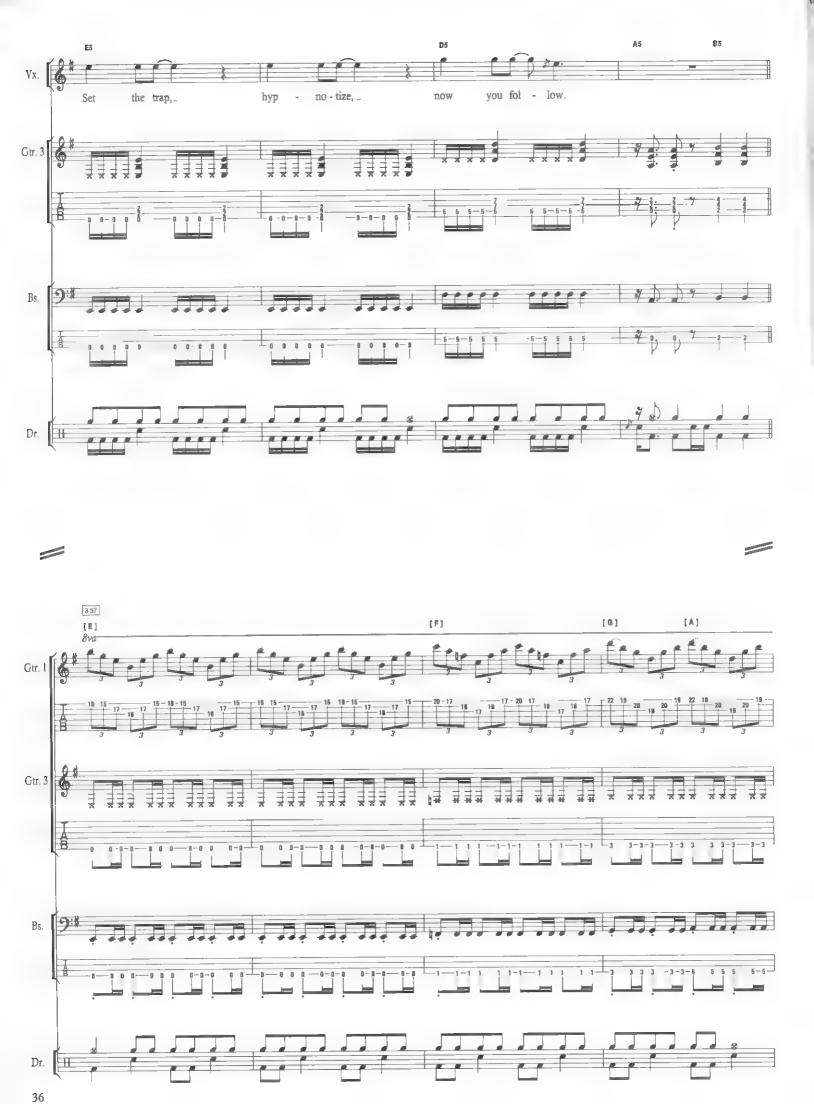










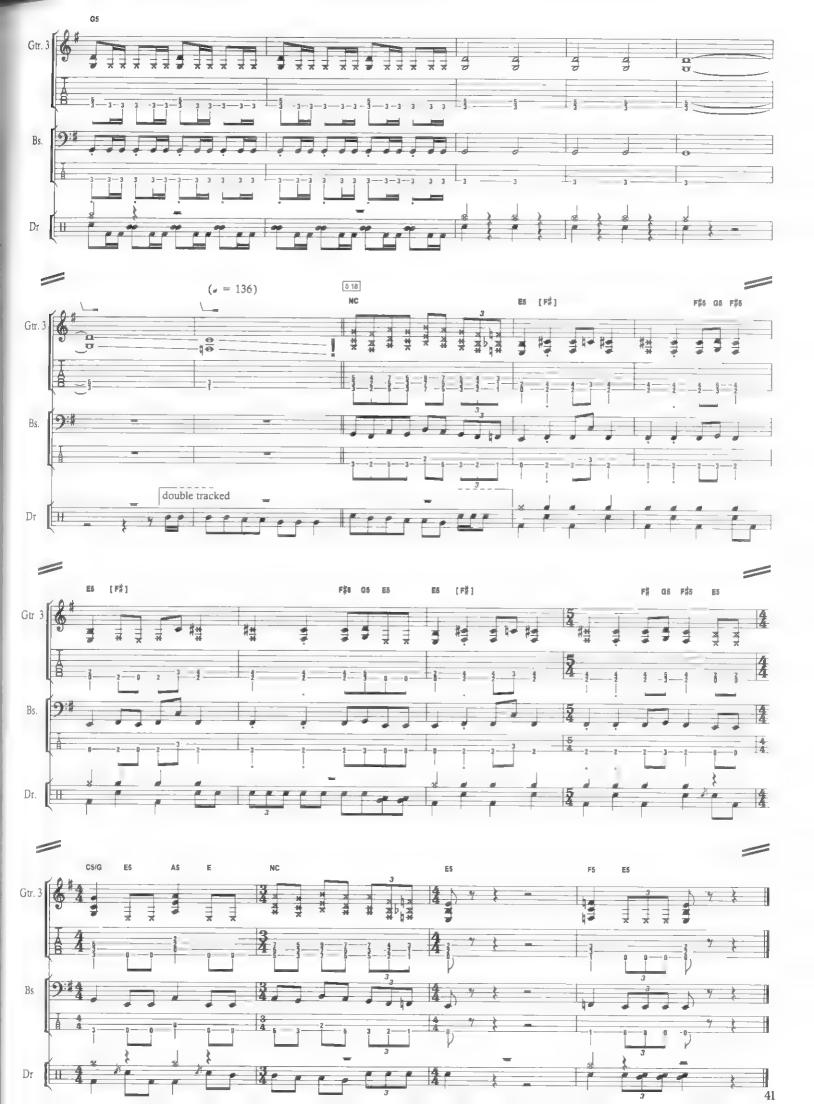












## **CREEPING DEATH**

Words & Music by James Hetfield, Lars Ulrich, Cliff Burton & Kirk Hammett.























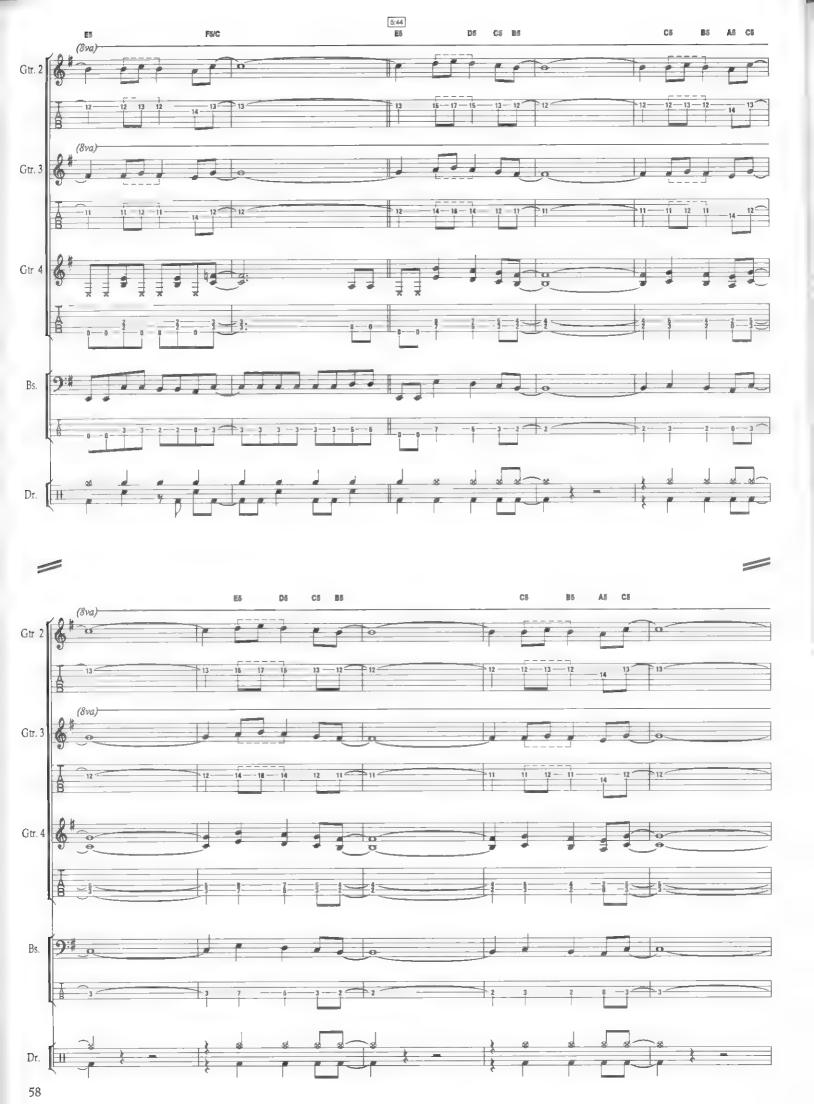


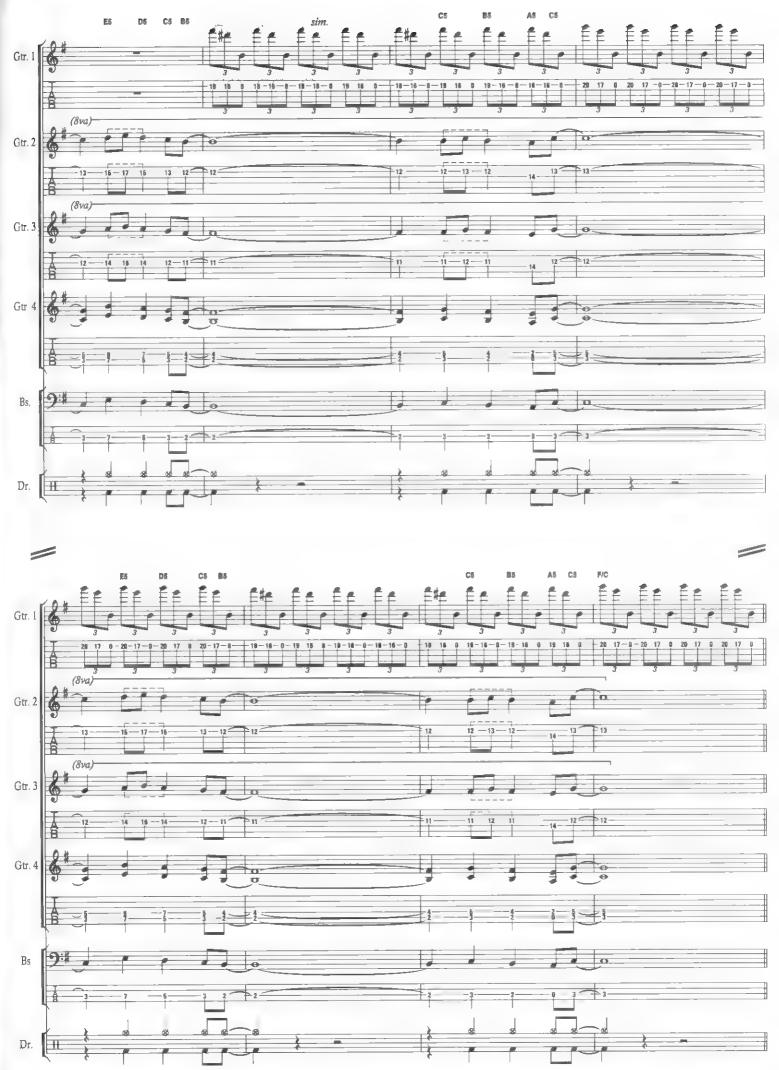
















## ONE

Words & Music by James Hetfield & Lars Ulrich.

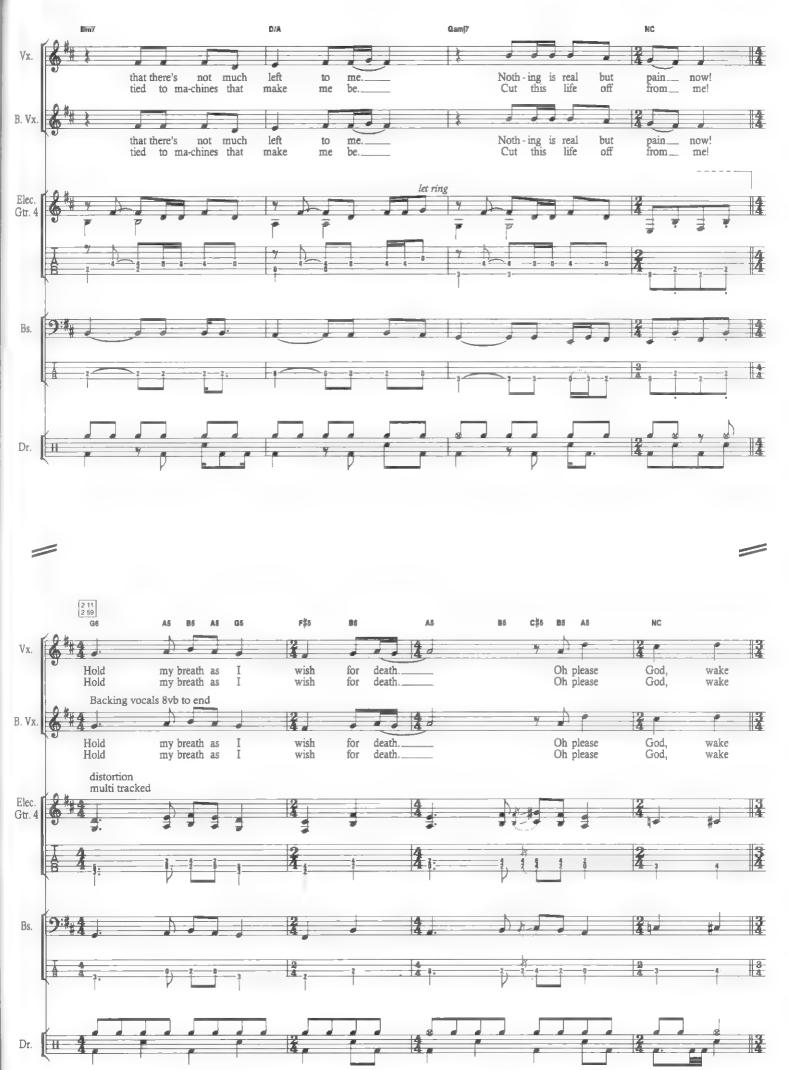






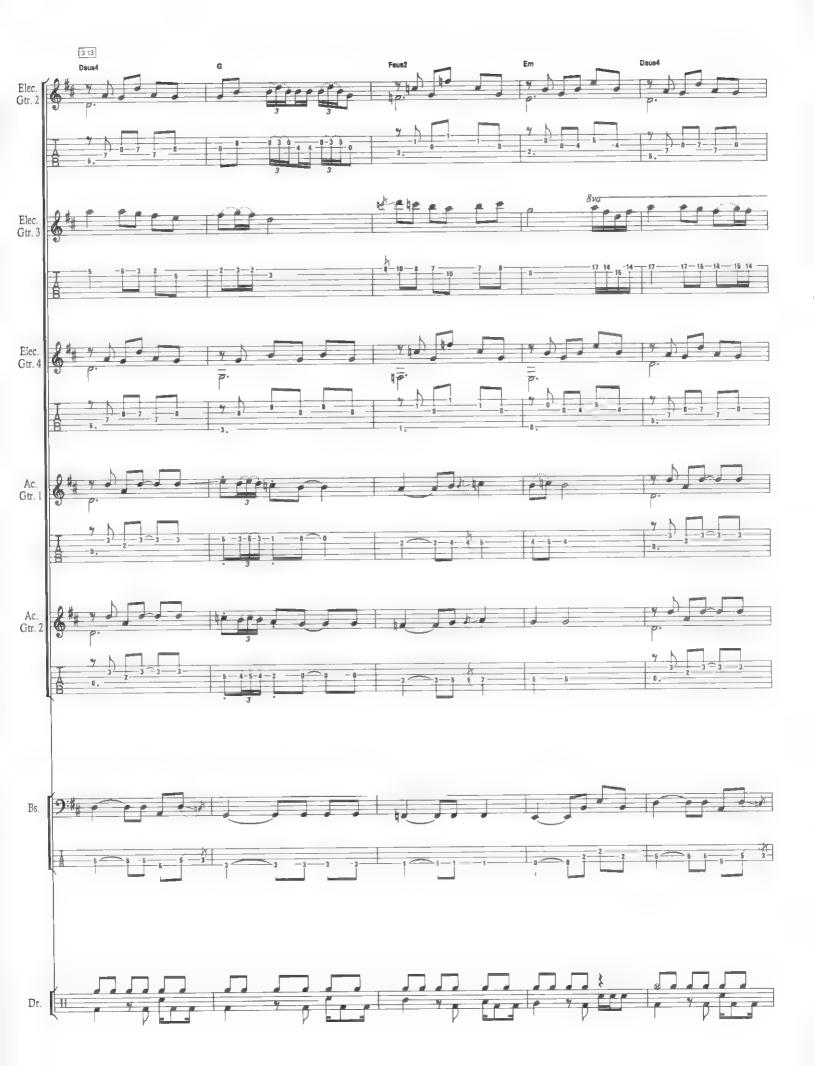


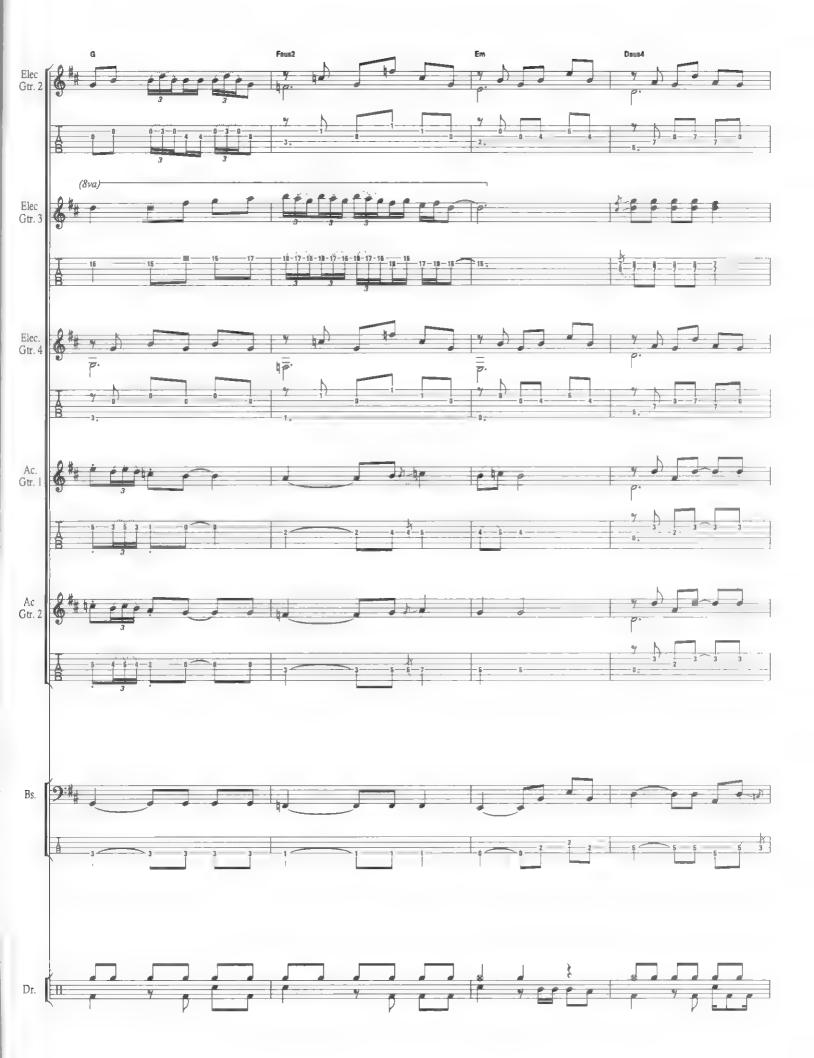
















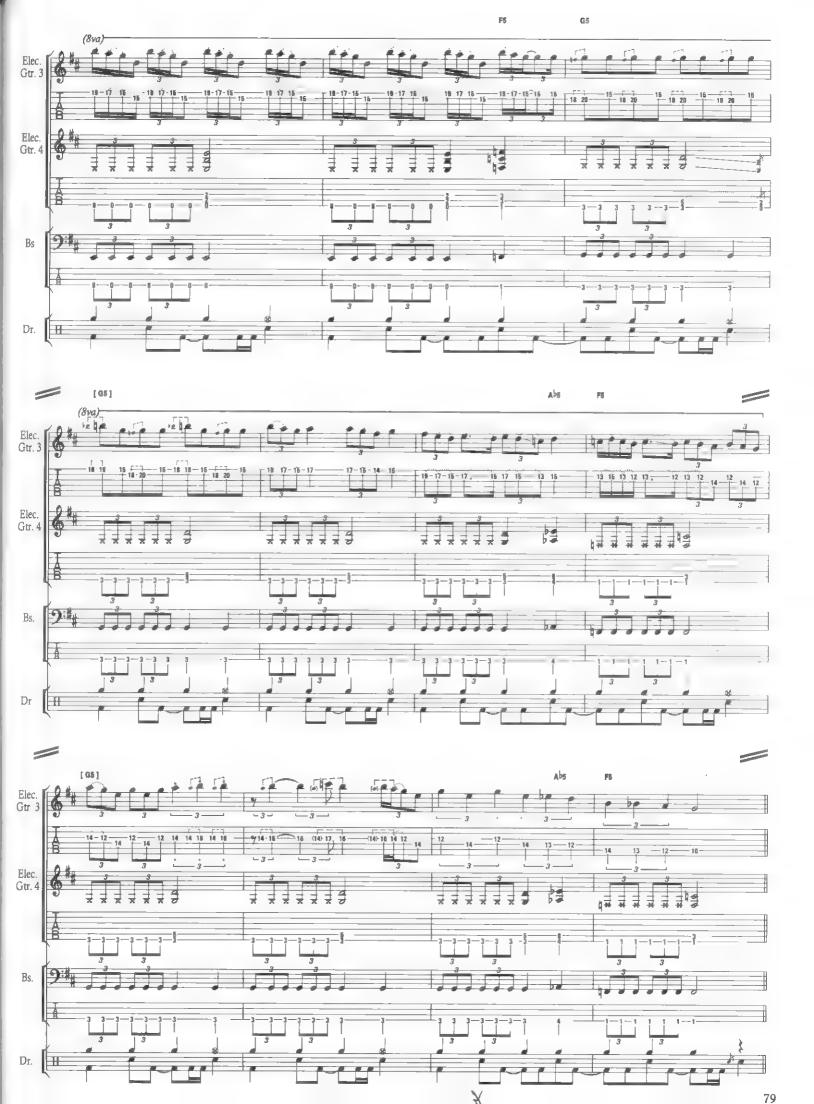






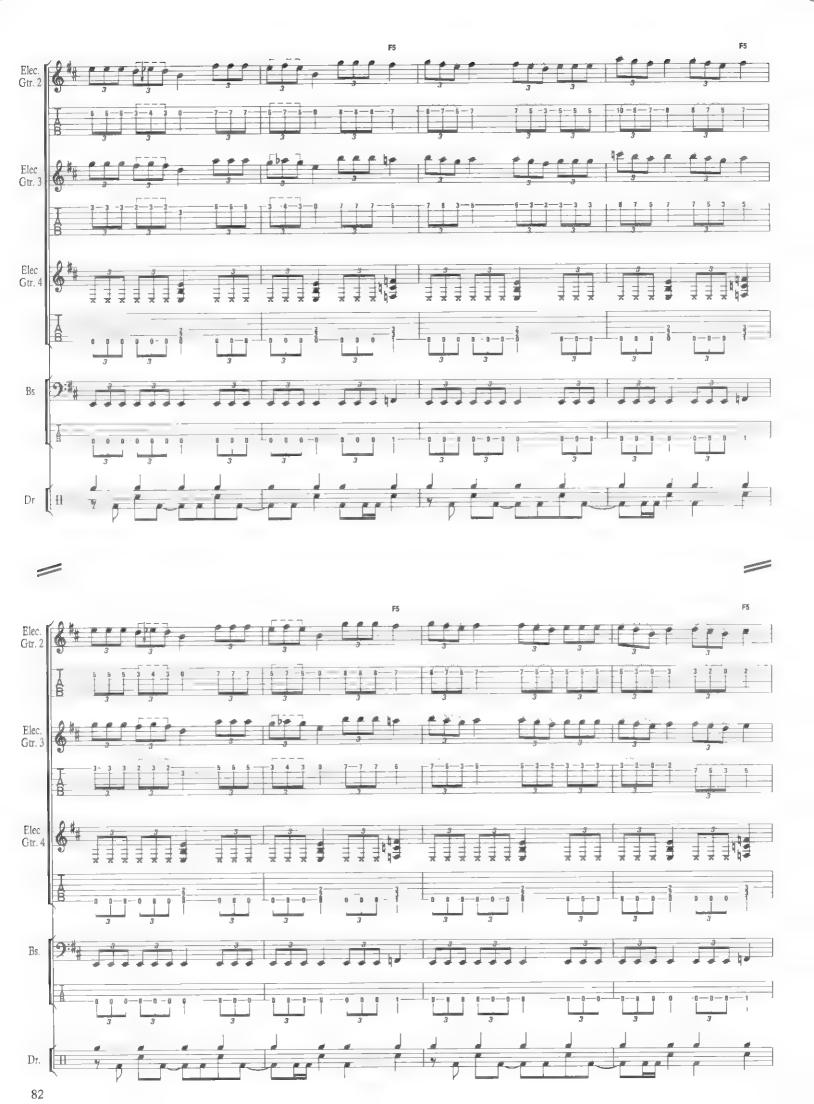






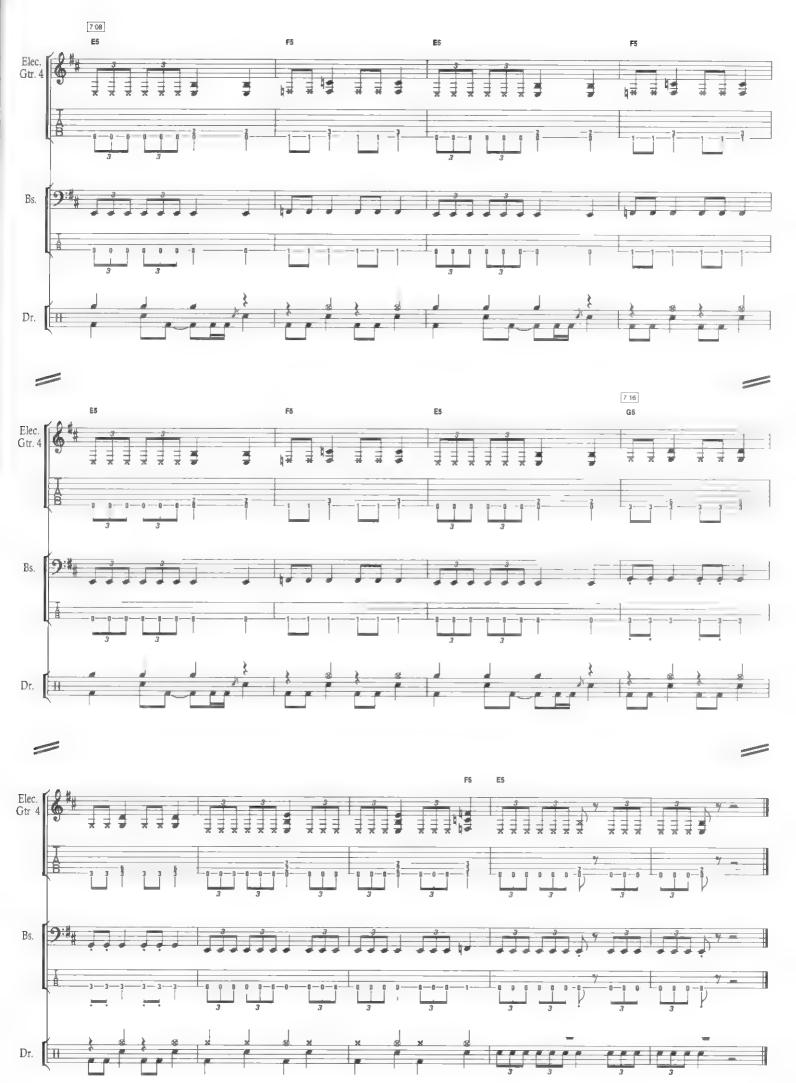












## JUMP IN THE FIRE

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